

EXHIBIT A

PIGMENT HANDBOOK

Volume III

CHARACTERIZATION AND PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS

Edited by

TEMPLE C. PATTON

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KRAFT

A term applied to pulp, paper, or paper-board produced from virgin wood fibers by the sulfate process. The wood pulp is cooked in an alkaline liquor consisting essentially of caustic soda and sodium sulfide

LACQUER

A coating composition that dries primarily by solvent evaporation

LAKE

A special type of pigment consisting essentially of an organic soluble coloring matter combined more or less definitely with an inorganic base or carrier. It is characterized generally by a bright color and a more or less pronounced translucency when made into an oil paint. A common carrier base is alumina hydrate

LAMINAR

Resembling thin plates in appearance; leaf-like

LATEX PAINT

A paint containing a stable aqueous dispersion of synthetic resin (produced by emulsion polymerization) as the principal binder constituent (modifying substances may also be present)

LIGHTFASTNESS

The ability to withstand color change on exposure to light

LONDON FORCES

Weak attractive forces arising from perturbations that are mutually induced by electron clouds surrounding two adjacent inert molecules. The magnitude of a London force (also known as a dispersion or nonpolar van der Waal force) varies inversely with the sixth power of the distance of molecular separation.

MASS COLOR

Mass-tone; over-tone; the color of a pigment/vehicle mixture of such thickness as to completely obscure its background when viewed by reflected light

MASTERBATCH

A homogeneous mixture of an elastomer, plastic, or other major binder

with one or more other minor materials (in known proportions) for use as a raw material in the preparation of the final compound

MASTIC

A protective finish of relatively thick consistency capable of application to a substrate, usually by spray or trowel, in thick coats greater than 30 mil (0.03 in.)

MATRIX

The continuous phase

MATTE FINISH

A dull finish without luster

MELAMINE PLASTICS

Plastics based on resins made by the condensation of melamine and aldehydes

MESH

The square opening of a sieve

METASTABLE

Unstable; a state of apparent equilibrium due to a greatly delayed transformation to a stable condition

MICROGRAPH

A graphic reproduction of an object at magnifications greater than ten diameters

MIL

One thousandth of an inch

MILL SCALE

The heavy oxide layer formed during the hot fabrication or heat treatment of metals

MINERAL SPIRITS

A refined petroleum distillate, comprising essentially liquid aliphatic hydrocarbons, used as a solvent or thinner for paints, varnishes, and similar products

MINUS SIEVE

The portion of a powder sample that passes through a standard sieve of specified number

MONOCLINIC

Having three axes of any length with two included angles equal to 90° and one included angle not equal to 90°

MONOMER

A relatively simple compound that can react to form a polymer